

\$50,000. IN 6 MONTHS  
AT KLONDYKE

AND THE MAN WHO DID IT  
TELLS HIS STORY IN

NEXT SUNDAY'S JOURNAL

NO. 5,370.

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## REPUBLICAN CLUB SLAPS AT QUIGG.

Refuses to Pass Resolutions Indorsed by Him.

SECRET MEETING HELD.

Hot Debate Takes Place and Caustic Opinions Are Exchanged.

QUIGG'S COAXING LETTER.

Uses His Wiles to Secure the Passage of the Resolutions in Vain.

"NOMINATE A REPUBLICAN."

That Was the Burden of a Motion That He Wanted Passed by the Club, but It Was Defeated by a Vote of 11 to 9.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club met behind closed doors in the clubhouse, No. 450 Fifth avenue, last night, and decided not to adopt the resolutions prepared by a sub-committee appointed by Chairman Treat a week ago. After the meeting it was reported by several members of the Campaign Committee that the discussion regarding the proposed resolutions had been heated.

The committee convened at 8:30 o'clock and adjourned shortly before 9:30. After adjournment, Chairman Charles H. Treat made the following statement as to the action of the committee:

"A special committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing its views upon the local political situation. The chairman was instructed, when these resolutions were prepared, to inclose them in circulars calling a meeting of the Campaign Committee, with four days' notice. The report of the special committee was received. The point of order was then raised that it was not within the province of the Campaign Committee to pass such resolutions. The point of order was carried by a vote of 11 to 9."

The point of order was made by James P. Foster. The chair overruled the point of order and an appeal was taken and the ruling of the chair was killed. The appeal was by James S. Lehman.

At the opening of the meeting the resolutions were read by James W. Hay. The chairman of the committee which prepared them. The resolutions were as follows:

**The Defeated Resolutions.**  
Resolved, That, recognizing as we do the superiority of the present city administration over that of any of the Tammany predecessors and the transcendent importance to our party, the city and the nation, of electing Mayor of the Greater New York opposed to Tammany and Bryanism, we deem the following to be fundamental propositions for entering upon the coming campaign:

1. In view of the fact that the Republican party comprises a large majority of the voters opposed to Tammany rule, the Mayor should be a Republican.

2. With respect to the rest of the ticket, the conventions may properly give representation to other political organizations as the number of voters they embrace equitably entitles them to, to the end that there shall be a cordial union and co-operation of all anti-Tammany forces in support of a single ticket.

3. In reaching these results, conferences may be held with other political bodies willing to co-operate to that end.

4. The nominations of candidates should be made at city and district conventions respectively, duly called and held according to the constitution and established usage of the Republican party.

5. All schemes for forestalling the action of our convention by other methods of nominating candidates, and all efforts to force any particular action upon the Republican party should be discouraged, and especially at this time.

6. While all nominations should be determined by the highest standard of fitness and eligibility, the nominees should be representative men, and not those who are untitled and unknown.

The debate was reported to have waxed warm. While nearly every one present expressed his opinion, only one set speech was made. That was made by ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Lewis, who sided with Mr. Foster in the point of order raised by the latter. Mr. Lewis spoke for five minutes. Mr. Brookfield did not speak upon the resolution.

A member of the Campaign Committee handed the reporters present a copy of a letter, saying that a number of the committeemen had received similar letters. While copies of the letter were being made, John Sabine Smith appeared and objected to its publication, on the ground that it was a private letter, on one club member to another. The letter was as follows:

**Quigg's Little Letter.**  
No. 210 West Seventy-fifth street, July 28.  
I am informed that a meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club will be held to-morrow night to take action upon a resolution which has been proposed in the committee as a means of strengthening the position already assumed by the Republican organization as to the policy to be pursued in the impending campaign. I hope you will not think it unsuitable for me to suggest, as one member of the club, that the effect of the passage of this resolution can only be helped and good. I venture to hope that your judgment about the matter will be as sound as mine, and that you will make it known to-morrow night. Faithfully yours,

LEWIS E. QUIGG.

There were twenty-seven members of the Campaign Committee present at the meeting, showing that seven did not vote on the point of order.

The following were present: Charles H. Treat, chairman; Edward W. Harris, secretary; Arthur L. Merrill, James A. Blauvelt, C. N. Boyce, Jr.; William Brookfield, Alexander Caldwell, Henry R. de Mil, William Elmer, George F. Foster, Henry Gleason, James W. Hawes, Bruce Hayden, Warren Higley, Columbus O. Johnson, William Lewis, James S. Lehman, Richard J. Lewis, Lewis L. O'Brien, Oren Root, Jr.; John Sabine Smith, Adolph H. Steele, Henry L. Stoddard, Charles T. Taintor, Dr. T. R. Tutthill, Edmund T. Moore and Frank Williams.

# NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

A WOMAN  
RIDES A MILE A MINUTE  
ON A NEW INVENTION  
SEE HER STORY IN  
SUNDAY'S JOURNAL



Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

She and her little daughter are doing nicely. The first grandchild of Cornelius Vanderbilt was born at noon yesterday at the Belleville avenue villa, Newport, R. I.

## NEWPORT GREET BABY WHITNEY.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. C. Whitney's Only Grandchild Is a Girl.

BORN AT DAWN OF DAY.

Flowers and Congratulations Pouring in Upon the Happy Mother and Father.

Newport, R. I., July 29.—The great event of the day here was the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney at the Belleville avenue villa at dawn, and it is the talk of the clubs to-night. The event was hardly expected so soon.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., is now on the ocean, intending to be with her daughter at this critical time, but when she arrives she can greet a fair little grand-daughter. A doctor came from New York this morning by special car, but he was too late and a local physician was in attendance.

The mother and baby are doing finely, and everything is quiet at the Whitney villa to-night. The news of the event soon spread and congratulations poured in from all the summer colony and flatters galore were showered upon them.

It is a great event in the history of the Vanderbilt family, the little one being the only grandchild of both Cornelius Vanderbilt and W. C. Whitney, and the girl will have a fortune from the moment of its birth.

Harry Payne Whitney married Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt on August 6 of last year at The Breakers, and it was the social event of the season. The event to-day was equally as important from a social standpoint.

Mr. Whitney has been very much occupied in yacht racing of late and the gentlemen skippers were waiting for him this afternoon, and his yacht, Dorothy II., was all ready for him, but he did not put in an appearance, and the race was started without him. The baby, it is understood, will be named Alice, after its grandmother, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The social world of New York takes the liveliest interest in the welfare of the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. She is the first grandchild of Cornelius Vanderbilt and the only grandchild of William C. Whitney. The baby of Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. Whitney's elder daughter, lived only a few days after its birth last fall. The Vanderbilts and Whitneys, therefore, look with keen interest at the advent of this little stranger, the first fruit of the union of their families.

The millions that are represented by both houses are enough to attract the attention of other people to the birth of a new member of the Vanderbilt family.

On the other side, she is the first of the third generation of Whitneys since that family came into prominence in New York affairs. Additional interest attaches to her on account of the fact that she is the great-granddaughter of Henry R. Payne, whose wealth was made of nation-wide consideration. She is a grandchild of William C. Vanderbilt, Sr., Fred Vanderbilt and George Vanderbilt, who is yet unmarried, and of Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, and Mrs. Seward Webb. She is a cousin twice removed of James Abercrombie, Jr., who just preceded her in the fifth Vanderbilt generation. She is a cousin once removed of the Duchess of Marlborough, and altogether she is of about as much importance as money and social ties can make an American baby.

**MAD WOMAN HAD \$30,000.**  
Dropped Bonds and Money from Her Pocket on Her Way to an Asylum.

While the attendants of the Hudson River State Insane Asylum were taking Miss M. T. Parker, of New Rochelle, to the asylum last night, a bundle fell from her skirt, which was found to contain \$30,000 in one-thousand-dollar bills and Government bonds.

They also found a diary kept by the demented woman, in which she wrote that every time she visited the stores in New Rochelle she was cheated and waited on by ballet girls with painted faces. Miss Parker is sixty-one years old and very wealthy, but imagined that every one wanted to kill her. She is the niece of Dr. Willard Parker.

## SCORE OF BATHERS IN A WHIRLPOOL.

Giant Swirl Suddenly Sweeps Men and Women Seaward.

LIFE GUARDS SAVE THEM.

Treacherous Counter Currents Spin Them About Like Tops.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 29.—The eddy-ing ocean currents just above the Ocean Pier this morning resolved themselves into a point in shallow water, heaved beneath a full score of unsuspecting bathers were sucked. It would have been the grave of many had it not been for the prompt and timely assistance of the members of the life guard force, eighteen of whom were hurriedly summoned to the point of danger.

The whirlpool formed almost without warning, and was concealed by the huge breakers. The undertow had been running unusually strong all the morning, but this danger was recognized by the thousands of bathers and avoided. Shortly before noon, however, two counter currents met at a point just opposite the foot of South Carolina avenue, and joined in a marine battle royal.

The first victim was James Kerwin, seventeen years old, of Plainfield, N. J. From a point in shallow water he dived beneath a huge breaker, only to rise to the surface far beyond his depth and in the very center of the ocean whirlpool, which spun him about like a top and rendered him almost absolutely helpless. His cries for help were responded to by life guards Lindsay and Wilson, who launched their boat in the face of a heavy sea. They reached the drowning youth in time to save him, although he was unconscious when pulled into the boat.

The perilous return trip had hardly begun when two more struggling forms were seen bobbing about in the whirlpool and other frantic cries for assistance were heard. Guards Parker and Conover rushed to the rescue with life buoys, while Guards Neall and Parker left their station and also hastened to the scene. Then Captain Lake turned in a general alarm, which summoned the entire force to the vicinity of the whirlpool.

Four boats with two guards in each and ten guards with their life buoys were quickly on hand. For upward of half an hour they were kept busy hauling out bathers who had been knocked down by the giant waves, swept out by the strong undertow and carried into the seething vortex of the whirlpool.

In quick succession Harry McQuillan, William C. Christian, James Bailey, Mrs. Margaret Black, Miss Gertrude Ellison, Charles Slane, Vincent Johnson, Henry Watson, Miss Carrie Smith and over a half score of others whose names were not secured, were pulled out and brought ashore, a most perilous feat, for the waves were wild and the beach was crowded and ran wild on the beach. He assaulted a life guard, knocked down and trampled upon women, and fought violently with two policemen who sought to take him into custody. He was finally landed in the patrol wagon and locked up.

**LADY BEAT THE TIGER.**  
Took Her Husband from a Poker Table and Swept the Entire Pot into Her Apron.

McLean, Ill., July 29.—Mrs. John Hornbeck, alone and unaided, broke up a poker game late last night, and solved the problem of "The Lady or the Tiger." She declared that the game claimed too much of her husband's time and money, and after some quiet detective work, she learned where the tiger's lair was located.

Hornbeck was with the rest. There was a pile of money on a board across a barrel, and her husband was in the act of buying some blue chips when her entrance took place. The men sprung to their feet in alarm. Mrs. Hornbeck held out her apron and swept the cash into it. There was about \$75 in the pot. The players expostulated, but Mrs. Hornbeck was firm, and she took their names and led her husband home.

She threatens to bring the matter before the Grand Jury and include her husband in the lot.

## BURNED AND MADE BALD BY X RAYS.

Miss MacDonald a Victim of Their Terrible Power.

HAD AN ACHING JAW.

Dentists Told Her That Photographs Were Necessary to Treatment.

TWO EXPOSURES TAKEN.

In All She Was Twenty-one Minutes Under the Fierce Light.

HER CONDITION WAS CRITICAL.

Tesla Tells of the Necessity for Care in the Use of the Rays—The Girl's Weak Condition Responsible.

X rays used by an expert to find in Miss Josie MacDonald's cheek the cause of a terrible pain have burned her face to a blister, made her bald and injured her eyes. Science has not had a more pathetic experience than this.

Miss MacDonald went to her dentist in the beginning of June suffering from her jaw at a place where the teeth had been drawn. He did all that his art had taught him, and, failing, invited her to the laboratory of Mr. M. J. O'Connor, on West Fifty-third street, where Dr. Jernigan said:

"I will take a photograph of your jaw. The operation is painless and very simple."

Two Photographs Taken.  
But the first photograph, after a sitting of ten minutes, was blurred, and the second required a further exposure of fifteen minutes.

When Miss MacDonald returned to her home, at No. 9 West Forty-fifth street, her sister observed at once the harm that had been done to her. Her cheeks were unnaturally red and her eyes were bloodshot.

The next day Miss MacDonald's pain made her hysterical; her face was almost black and her hair began to fall out. The family physician, Dr. Henry W. Griswold, came and said:

"You have been X-rayed."  
He said last night: "The extent of the blistering is most remarkable. It runs down the neck, shoulders and arm. The rays burned through the linen of her high collar. There has been no ulceration and I cannot say if the deeper tissues have been affected."

"The discoloration is so marked that I cannot say if it will last. I do not know if the hair will grow again. I cannot explain the accident. It is an accident, since similar experiments have not been harmful. I suppose that Miss MacDonald was weak from pain and loss of sleep. I think that she should not have been subjected to such an experiment as this without the approval of her physician."

**Photographer Is Experienced.**  
But the photographer is a graduate of the Columbia College electrical course, was the assistant of Professor Pupin for two years, and he has made without injury to any one fourteen hundred experiments like the one from which Miss MacDonald is suffering.

Dr. George F. Jernigan said last night: "I wish it to be well known that the use of X rays on Miss MacDonald's jaw was not an experiment, but a determined attempt to find the cause of her pain. She suffered so much, I was so disconcerted at not being able to do anything to relieve her, that I resorted to the only means which science knows when hidden difficulties beset a physician."

"Miss MacDonald made no objection to the photograph, and there is no reason why she should have objected. It is a very ordinary operation. I know of no having been effected in hundreds of cases. I cannot but think that there must have been something wrong in the young woman's condition which rendered her specially susceptible to the harm, if any, that turns X-rays."

The photograph was a failure, for it revealed nothing of value to the dentist. Scientists whom the case interests regard this failure as significant as something as mysterious to them as the rest of the experiment.

**O'Connor's Statement.**  
Mr. O'Connor said last night: "It is impossible for me to account for the burning of Miss MacDonald. In making the photograph the usual Cooke tube was utilized. We fastened the plate to her cheek with a thick bandage which covered the whole of her face exposed to the rays. The tube was placed at the usual distance from the subject and all possible precautions were taken. The first exposure was unsuccessful. The young woman became nervous and blurred the plate. It took about eight minutes to make this. Then we asked her if she was willing to sit again, and she replied that she was. The second exposure lasted for about thirteen minutes. This was successful. I remember well the pleased expression of the young lady as she asked the dentists if they thought they would now be able to stop the ache. When she left she seemed perfectly well and I thought no more of the matter until to-day, when I learned of her injuries."

"To me the case is unexplainable. I suppose, however, that the physical condition of the girl made her unable to stand the X-rays. Of course, we all know that serious accidents have occurred before, but like this one, we cannot explain them in any way, for the science is a young one, and has to be developed. I was with Professor Pupin during the most of his important experiments, and if any one understands the use of the X-rays I think I do."

**Some Persons Susceptible.**  
"Experiments show that some people are peculiarly susceptible to the unknown power contained in the rays. A physician is the one to judge of a person's ability to take them. In Miss MacDonald's case her dentists should have been able to judge whether she could stand it. It was through no carelessness on my part nor defect in my instruments that caused the trouble."

**Tesla's Contentions Confirmed.**  
The injuries to Miss MacDonald are peculiarly interesting to Nikola Tesla, for they confirm many contentions he has made concerning the dangers attached to their use. Speaking of this he said recently:

"I will say that the Roentgen tube acts exactly like a source of heat. If one places the hand near to a red-hot stove he may be instantly injured. If he keeps the hand at a certain small distance he may be able to withstand the rays for a few minutes or more, and may still be injured by prolonged exposure; but if he recedes only a little further, where the heat is slightly less, he may withstand the heat in comfort for any length of time without receiving any injury. The radiations at that distance being too weak to seriously interfere with the life process of the skin."

"This is absolutely the way such a bulb acted upon a certain distance, no burning effect whatever is produced on the skin, no matter how long the exposure. The character of the burns is also such as might be expected from a source of high heat."

**Precautions Should Be Taken.**  
"I have contended that those who have likened the effects on the skin and tissues to sunburns have misinterpreted them. There is no similarity, except in so far as the peeling and reddening of the skin are concerned. When the injuries are severe the burns resemble those received from contact with some very substance. I think it advisable to abandon the use of bulbs containing platinum and use one containing pure aluminum only. I also think a protective screen a necessity, or a wet cloth or layer of some kind, so as to protect the part exposed. With these precautions adopted, I think no serious consequences will result. I know of no case where Miss MacDonald's hair will grow again is a matter of deep concern to her. Professor Tesla said:

"I have noticed that working around X ray tubes encourages the growth of the hair. Professor Hawkins whose hair fell out as a result of burns from X rays, says that his hair not only came in rapidly, but it came in thicker than before it was burned. This has been so in many cases, unless the injuries were too serious."

**ANDREE'S PROBABLE FATE.**  
Scientists and Dr. Ekholm Believe the Brave Balloonist and Companions Will Never Return to Civilization.

By Robert Warner.  
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)  
Berlin, July 29.—Despite the hereditary which most of the German papers express in the report that the aeronaut explorer, Herr Andree, and his companions, have perished in their attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon, there are many eminent scientists here who are of the opinion that the intrepid trio will never return after to civilization.

As celebrated an authority on aeronomics as the balloonist, First Lieutenant Sigfeld, now admits that Andree's expedition undoubtedly has terminated fatally. It is true, he argues, that the weather reports from the three most northerly stations of Europe—Bodo, Haparanda and Archangel—make it appear improbable that Andree's balloon could have been driven as far southward as the Rotterdam information conveys.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that in the upper strata balloons can be blown by the storm over enormous distances in a very short time. Reports also regarding Andree's ascent show that at the start he was compelled to sail without most of his dragging rope, which made it almost impossible for him to keep his balloon in the much desired lower strata.

Herr Sigfeld reaches the logical conclusion that a landing either on the ice or on terra firma could only have been made un-



Miss Josie MacDonald Burned and Disfigured by X Rays.

Dentists Shields and Jernigan, of Madison avenue and Thirty-second street, went with the girl to the laboratory of M. J. O'Connor, No. 123 West Fifty-third street, on June 24. Miss MacDonald was suffering from pains in her left upper jaw, the nature of which they did not understand. An X-ray picture of her jaw was taken. Soon after the picture was taken the left side of her face swelled, turned black, the muscles became paralyzed, and the hair on that side of her head fell out.

They confirm many contentions he has made concerning the dangers attached to their use. Speaking of this he said recently:

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## RISKED HIS SHIP TO SPARE LIVES.

Captain Sigbsbie Ran the Battle Ship Maine Into a Pier.

EXCURSIONISTS IN PANIC

The Isabel Was Right in the Giant's Path, and Death Seemed Near.

RAILROAD FLOAT SUNK.

Lying by the Pier, with Ten Cars Aboard, When the War Ship Struck.

BIG BLOCKADE IN EAST RIVER

Because of Another Collision and the Strange Actions of River Craft There Was No Opening Left for Uncle Sam's Fighter.

Rather than run down the excursion steamer Isabel, with 1,500 persons on board, the battle ship Maine was yesterday run into an East River pier by Captain Charles B. Sigbsbie, her commander. A railroad float with ten cars aboard, which was tied to the pier, was sent to the bottom.

Captain Sigbsbie took the risk of wrecking his ship rather than cut through the trail Isabel, and every admirer of the navy will rejoice that the Maine, after having poked her nose into mud and dock apices, backed off without other injury than that done to her paint.

The two minutes just before the Maine went on her undignified course were exciting enough to please any mariner. The tide was running out in a hard current, and vessels going up the river hugged the shores. The double-deck steambot Chancellor, with the members of the T. J. Kelly Association, of Jersey City, kept close to the Brooklyn side, and just below the yard she met the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad tug No. 3 coming down stream sandwiched between two railroad boats.

There was a confusion of signals between the railroad tug and the Chancellor, and a collision followed. The Chancellor was struck twenty-five feet forward of her bow die wheel on the port side, and the light work of the vessel was torn away for twenty feet. For a few moments there was a panic on the Chancellor, but the band kept on playing, and as she continued on her course the excursionists were quieted.

**Almost a Collision.**  
In the meantime the Mallory line steamer Colorado, commanded by Captain Risk, coming down the river, swung into mid-stream to avoid the floats, and opposite the foot of Jefferson street the Colorado swung herself at a right angle with the river to enter a dry dock on the New York side. A tug was hauling at a line and the tug line and steamer lying across the river occupied a great deal of the navigable space. To add to the blockade the railroad tug with two boats was just astern of the Colorado when the Maine, on her way from New London to Tompkinsville, steamed slowly past the Navy Yard. Captain Sigbsbie and Lieutenant Sigfeld, who were on the bridge, there was just about room between the nose of the Colorado and the dock. Had the Maine to pass through, there was no room on the Brooklyn side. There was apparently a clear course along the New York shore, so



MISS JOSIE MACDONALD'S JAW FROM THE X-RAY NEGATIVE

der perhaps fatally unfavorable circumstances.

The absence of the drag rope has undoubtedly prevented Andree from making a landing when, through unfavorable conditions, the gas in his balloon gave out, and he and his comrades were hurled to death.

**Stockholm, July 29.—Dr. Ekholm,** who was associated with Herr Andree in his projected balloon voyage last year, writes to the Aftonbladet that he declined to join in the present attempt because the impermeability of the balloon was unsatisfactory.

He says it lost fifty-one cubic metres of gas daily from the time of inflation. In his opinion it would not float longer than from twenty-two to twenty-four days.

The voyage, under ordinary conditions of wind, would take at least twenty-four days.

**Du Maurier's Daughter Married.**  
London, July 26.—Miss Marie Du Maurier, daughter of the late George Du Maurier, was married to-day to Edward Horsman Cole.